G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 1 of 1899

191

(P. 1–7)

Serial Nos. 1

Later references.

30

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial N

Part B for May 1900

SUBJECT.

Instructions regarding the release of prisoners during the marriage of H H the Maharaja of Mysore June 1900

Sanctioned GHR

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

Subdt to Secty

(4)

Pt. 9
1-99
1

The file re release of prisoners on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897 is subdd. The files relating to previous occasions are dealt with in the D.C.O.

In the file now submitted, N. No 3 is a Confidential Memorandum which was issued in preparation of lists in accordance with the principles laid down by the Govt of India. Perhaps a Memorandum may now issue on the same lines.

A printed copy of the letter No 40 d: 25th January 1879 containing a descriptive Memorandum of H. H the late Maharaja's marriage is submitted. Para 31 thereof relates to the release of prisoners on that occasion

but the actual number released
does not appear.

5/27/1930

(3)

No. 40

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MYSORE, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1879.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 135, dated the 9th November 1878, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a Memorandum regarding the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja, which was drawn up by Mr. C. Runga Charlu in July last, and which contains all the information required in the letter under reply. I have annexed to the Memo a statement showing the total expenditure on account of the marriage as ascertained up to date.

I have &c,
(Sd.) K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Offg. Controller of His Highness
the Maharaja's Household.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, though sanctioned in general by His Excellency the Viceroy, was not finally determined upon till the beginning of April last, and even then the date was not definitely fixed. The great sufferings through which the Province had passed in consequence of the Famine and from which it has as yet scarcely recovered, and the uncertainty of the coming season which was looked forward to with deep anxiety, rendered it undesirable that the ceremonies and festivities of such interest and rejoicing to the people should be celebrated in a season of distress. The rains which precede the burst of the S. W. Monsoon and which usually fill the tanks in the S. W. parts of the Province, were to decide whether the prospects of the year were to be bright or gloomy. But the results could not be awaited, as the auspicious months for marriage ended with Jeshta (30th June 1878). There were only three auspicious dates available, the 22nd and 26th May, and 4th June, and of these the last was considered unsuited, as the festivities which were to last a month would then run into the inauspicious month of Ashada. After much discussion therefore and only towards the end of April, the 26th May was finally fixed upon as the date of the marriage. It was of course not the most convenient date on account of the heavy rains and storms which occur in the latter part of May. But it was hoped that at least the second week of the marriage would be pleasant and enjoyable. When the monsoon regularly sets in on the Western Coast about the 1st June the heavy rains cease in Mysore until the break of the S. W. Monsoon in August, but the passing clouds which bring in occasional showers, almost mere drizzles, to this side of the ghauts, and the cool winds from the west make June and July the most delightful season in this part of the country.

2. The extensive preparations required for such a great occasion, therefore, had to be matured and completed within the short space of a month. Whilst the failing supply of drinking water in the town caused much anxiety on the one hand, it was apprehended on the other that the much-wished for rains, when they should come, would occasion serious interruptions to the marriage preparations and to the marriage festivities themselves. The Mysore Palace gets its supply of drinking water from the Karanji lake, which is filled by the surface drainage of the Chamundi Hill, and which therefore is believed to be the purest reservoir of drinking water in the Town. The water is led by means of pipes into a number of small tanks in the Palace. These pipes had not been allowed to work for some years past, owing to the limited supply of water in the tank, and the water had to be brought down in carts and in very limited quantities.

3. An important feature in the celebration of a native marriage consists of the pandals or temporary pavilions which are constructed on a good scale and are richly decorated and illuminated; but being built of dry cocoanut leaves and other easily inflammable materials, they are peculiarly exposed to accidents from fire. This was the source of much anxiety, as the pandals for such a great occasion were necessarily numerous and extensive, and as there were no fire engines in the Station, and what was more, no water wherewith to work them, even if they could be obtained.

4. Not only the extensive temporary buildings required for the Royal Marriage had to be constructed, but owing to long disuse and neglect, many permanent articles of State furniture had to be provided or repaired, and even portions of the Palace buildings had to be altered and repaired, for the occasion. A great deal had been done during the past few years in dismantling and re-building extensive portions of the Palace, but the little more which remained to be done had now to be completed.

5. Silver and gold Ambaris or canopied howdas had to be made newly, those formerly possessed by the Palace having been given away years ago.

6. A pair of massive gilt gates, which were commenced years ago and abandoned, had to be made anew. Numerous articles of gold and silver Insignias had to be repaired. A set of gold trays of elaborate design had to be replaced. New carpeting and lights and lustres had to be provided on an extensive scale.

7. The purchases were made at Bangalore, Madras and Bombay, but for all workmanship, the native labor, skill and talent available in the Palace were exclusively used. As might be imagined, during the whole one and a half month left for preparations, the Palace was the scene of one continued din and noise, day and night, so much had to be done in so short a time. The gold and silver Ambaris in particular, not to mention the gold trays, were fine works of art elegantly designed and elaborately engraved, costing over a lakh and a half of rupees.

8. The pandals were extensive. The large inner quadrangle of the Palace was completely covered with a high pavilion, the richly ornamented ceiling of which was supported by numerous high pillars resting on well designed pedestals and covered with red and gold. There were similar pavilions in front of the Palace and all along the rows of buildings, which surround the large open square in front of the Palace. These, with their superb arches, flags and hangings, had a picturesque effect. The entrance to the Palace Square was covered with a grand arch beautifully designed and covered with talc transparencies of tasteful designs, which were illuminated at nights with great effect. This and a high octagonal pavilion inside the Square, which was covered with tin and talc work of Moorish design in variegated colors and inside which played a fountain, were much admired.

9. The whole place was illuminated by numerous lustres and lights which hung from the ceilings or were fixed to the walls and to the endless rows of posts. A part of the inner courtyard was lighted with gas and there were also exhibited electric and lime lights, though these were not always successful.

10. These extensive arrangements could only be completed on the night preceding the marriage. On the 23rd several preliminary coremonies were performed. There was first *Devatha prasta* or the invocation of the blessings of the family deities, then *Sakuna Manojaya* or consultation of omens, and *Nichitarta* or formal offer and acceptance of the bride, and marriage engagements between the parents of the bride and bridegroom; there was next the *Kumba Muhurta* or consecration of the 12 posts of the Marriage Mantap, and other minor ceremonies consecratory of the marriage occasion.

11. Up to this date there was no rain. The question of water supply for the large crowds of people who were coming in for the occasion, and even for the Palace itself, was the cause of great anxiety. The supply pipes from the Karanji tank, which had been out of use, were put in order. But the water in the tank was too low to flow into them. On the 24th, however, 20 cents of rain fell, and on the 25th, the night preceding the marriage, the long-wished for rain at last came and poured in such heavy torrents as had not been known in Mysore for several years past. Two inches were gauged as the fall in the course of the night, and the morning of Sunday the 26th, the day fixed for the auspicious event, dawned upon a scene of general happiness and rejoicing. The whole country at once assumed a bright and cheerful aspect. The weather cooled, the tanks filled, the Karanji, full nearly to the brim, sent an abundant supply to all the reservoirs of the Palace. All anxious fears were at once dispelled, and joy and happiness were depicted on every face. The Maharaja's name used to be connected with the fall of rain which occurred in almost all the important festivals celebrated on his account; the coincidence on this occasion was particularly striking after a long period of suffering and anxiety, and the observation passed freely from mouth to mouth that the marriage of the Maharaja was the most auspicious event in the annals of the Province which was to inaugurate a career of prosperity to the people.

12. On the morning of the 25th, the *Nándi*, or the ceremony of offering oblations to the manes of ancestors, was performed by the parents of the bride and bridegroom, or rather by those who officiated for them. Later in the day,

the *Kasi Yatra*, or pilgrimage to Benares, was celebrated. The bridegroom is supposed, after completing his religious education, to set out on a pilgrimage to Benares and other holy shrines, when he is induced to return by the parent of the bride offering his daughter in marriage. In the midst of the heavy rains that night, the Devaru or the tutelary goddess of the family was brought in procession from the tank in the form of a mango twig in a vessel of holy water. In the matter of these tutelary goddesses, which are anterior to the Brahminical system of religion, each family has its own choice of a particular tree in which it finds its tutelary deity. *Lakshmi*, *Brahma*, and the *Ashta Dikpalagas*, or keepers of the eight points of the compass, were also similarly installed and all of them after being daily worshipped during the course of the marriage, were dropped again into the water. The *Udaca Santi*, or purification by water consecrated by the recital of texts from the Vedas, was also gone through.

13. These preliminaries being over, the ceremonies of the marriage day were confined strictly to the marriage rites. The marriage is usually celebrated in the house of the bride, but in this case the dignity of the bridegroom required its celebration in the Palace, which was therefore assigned for the residence of the bride. The bridegroom, starting from other apartments of the Palace which were for the time assumed to be his residence, passed through the principal streets in the Fort in grand procession, and entered the Palace by the main entrance at 11 A. M., and was received and conducted to the Marriage Mantapa by Bassappaji Urs who officiated for the bride's father. The Mantapa was a raised dais covered with velvet and gold cloth, with a canopy over it of silver tastefully engraved. The Mantapa stood near the right end of the front hall of the gallery at the head of the inner quadrangle. Chairs were placed in rows in front of the Mantapa on the right and left, for the English guests invited. The relations of His Highness and the principal native guests were separately accommodated in the 2nd or inner hall, where according to Native custom, they sat on the carpet. The innermost hall of the gallery was screened off by a Kinkab Purda for the accommodation of Her Highness the Maharani and the principal native ladies. The other Gosha ladies found accommodation in the latticed gallery above. The mass of native visitors were seated in the Quadrangle and in the Verandas adjoining, whilst the balustrated upper galleries at the two wings were filled with Brahmin and other native ladies not burdened by Gosha restrictions. The front and sides of the Quadrangle were lined with the men of His Highness' Body Guard, the bearers of the numerous gold and silver Insignias of the Maharaja, and picked spears-men carrying lances adorned with feathers and flags of variegated colors and other emblems of royalty. At one end of the Marriage Hall there was native music and dancing, while the English band and native musicians played in the Quadrangle below. The whole presented a scene which was very imposing and impressive.

14. The Chief Commissioner with the European residents of the Station arrived at noon under a Salute of 13 guns. They bowed to His Highness and took their seats opposite to him.

The marriage rites, which had but little progressed, were then gone through in regular form, and the sacred Tali was tied under a Salute of 21 guns. The Chief Commissioner then went up to the Dowager Maharani and conveyed to Her Highness, under an Imperial Salute of 31 guns, the telegraphic message just then received from the Viceroy to the following effect :—

"Pray convey my warmest congratulations to the Maharaja on the auspicious ceremony of today and inform the Maharani of the deep regret felt by Lady Lytton and myself at our inability to be present."

The Chief Commissioner also delivered the presents received from the Viceroy, consisting of a diamond ring for the Dowager Maharani, a diamond neck-lace for the Bridegroom which was fastened round his neck by the Secretary, and a pearl necklace and a jewelled waist-band for the Bride.

15. The Maharani expressed her grateful acknowledgments to the Viceroy, and ordered the usual 31 trays of Khilluts to be presented to the Chief Commissioner for the Viceroy. They were formally accepted and afterwards returned to the Palace Treasury. The ceremonies then closed with the distribu-

tion of garlands, after which the Chief Commissioner and party left the Palace under the usual Salute. The native guests were afterwards served with garlands and betel, and gold coins were distributed to the assembled Brahmins.

16. The marriage rites may be thus briefly described: The bride's parent having welcomed the bridegroom to the Marriage Muntapa, repeats to the bridegroom's parents the offer of the bride in marriage (Vagdana). He then offers to the bridegroom (*Asanam*) cushion of cusa grass, (*Padya*) water for washing feet, (*Arghya*) water for washing face (*Achamaniyams*) water for sipping, and (*Madhuparkam*) honey, curd and clarified butter for food—and finishes off the hospitable rites by presenting to him a cocoanut which the bridegroom rolls away to the north as emblematic of the cow intended to be slaughtered for his entertainment, being released at his intercession to expiate the sins of himself and his host. *Sachi* (Indra's wife) being invoked by the bride's parent to perpetuate the marriage tie, the bride, who is offering prayers to the goddess Gowri, is brought to the Muntapa, where she and the bridegroom meet each other for the first time under auspicious omens, and then the regular marriage rites begin. The bride's parent invoking the gods to witness the solemn ceremony, places the bride's hand with a piece of gold into the bridegroom's and sprinkles rice and water over it, and says he gives the damsel adorned with jewels for the purpose of progeny, for the delivery of the manes of his ancestors, and for the attainment of heaven by himself, and he at the same time obtains from the bridegroom the assurance that he would take her to wife and keep by her and and her alone in all matters of duty, wealth, and love. This combines the *Brahmanic* and *Prajapathaic* forms of marriage. The bridegroom accepts the gift, and after the bride has been clothed in a mantle presented to her by him, he ties around her neck the *mangalia* or *tali* as the emblem of the marriage, wishing her to live a hundred years.

17. After this ceremony, the skirts of the mantles of the bride and the bridegroom are tied together, and the bridegroom solemnly takes the bride's hand in marriage and walks round the holy fire, and with texts from the Vedas they offer oblations of burnt rice. The bride then treads on a stone when the bridegroom repeats the text "Ascend the stone, be firm like the stone." The marriage rite is completed by the ceremony of the bridegroom conducting the bride to take seven steps with the recital at each step of different texts from the Vedas. This ceremony is supposed to complete the marriage and to render it irrevocable. In the evening the bridegroom points out to the bride Dhruva or Polar Star, and Arundhati, one of the minor stars of the constellation Ursa Major, the former as an emblem of stability and the latter of chastity. The ceremonies of the remaining days consist simply of morning and evening oblations to the sacrificial fire, and the worship of the family deities. They are completed by the *Nagabali* or offering of cooked rice to the Gods on the morning of the 5th day and the sprinkling of colored water on the presiding deities of the Marriage Mantapa, ending in a general and mutual sprinkling of colored water on the assembled relations and friends.

18. Her Highness the Maharani wrote special letters to the few ruling chiefs in India known to the Palace, inviting the honor of their attendance on this auspicious occasion. The Chief Commissioner sent cards of invitation to a few leading native gentlemen at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. But owing to the unavoidable short notice given, these invitations were mostly not accepted. Within the Province the Chief Commissioner issued cards of invitation to all the Commissioned Officers. To other native officers on salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards, as well as to the leading members of the native non-official community, Palyagars, Jaghirdars, Inamdars, ryots and merchants in all the districts of the Province, invitations were issued by Her Highness the Maharani under the old family seal granted by the Emperor Aurangzebe in strict observance of Palace etiquette and precedents. These invitations are much prized by the recipients who preserve them carefully in their family records. The number of invitations thus issued amounted to about 400.

19. Objections were raised by a local Vernacular newspaper to the wording of these invitations. But they only betrayed an ignorance on the part of the writer of the customs and the etiquette of the Court. The invitations were carefully considered at the time, and while former precedents had to be adhered to, they were made to conform to modern ideas as far as practicable.

20. The officials invited could not of course avail themselves of the invitations without special permission. Neither could all of them absent themselves from their posts. Arrangements were therefore made by the Chief Commissioner for each District sending a number of officers as representative men, and in order to give this opportunity to as large a number of them as practicable, it was further arranged that some of them should be present at the beginning and others at the latter part of the marriage. It was thus found practicable to get the attendance on an average of ten officials from each district. There was no such difficulty in the way of the non-official public, who responded to the invitations very generally. There were Palyagars, landholders, and merchants from the remote parts of Shimoga, Kadur, and Chitaldrug, and the various communities and professions in Bangalore were fairly represented. The absence of Railway facilities for travelling was of course a great drawback, and the distress and suffering from which the Province had scarcely emerged put it out of the power of the mass of the population to travel long distances to witness the festivities. The people of the neighbouring taluks alone were able to attend in large numbers.

21. Accommodation was provided for all the invited guests in the Maharaja's Chattram and other buildings, where they were entertained during their stay at Mysore. The Brahmin poor of all classes (Smartha, Madhva, and Srivaishnava) were entertained in separate temples during the first six days of the marriage, and the poor of other classes were fed from the 3rd to the 6th day. Presents of cloths and money were distributed to them on the 6th day. These distributions were carried out in an orderly manner simultaneously, but in separate places for Brahmin men, for Brahmin women, for Sudras, and for Mahomedans. The famine stragglers were all collected at the Relief Kitchen, and fed during the whole period of the marriage festivities, and they also received small presents of cloth and money. The poor in the distant parts of the Province were not forgotten. Sums of money were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for distribution among the poor and for treats to orphan boys at the Head-quarters of the several districts. There were also fêtes for school boys.

22. It was arranged that the festivities as regards the outside public as least should close with the grand procession on the 10th day. The invitations to the European guests were issued for the 9th and 10th days, *i. e.*, the 3rd and 4th June, by which time it was hoped, as already stated, that the weather would assume a settled aspect and become really pleasant and enjoyable. There was 60 cents of rain on the night of the 26th May, the marriage day, 1 inch 80 cents on the 27th, and 95 cents on the 29th. The rain then ceased for a whole week. So that the weather and appearance of the country were all that could be wished. The pressure of business, and the uncertainty which hung on European politics precluded the chance of any Officers coming from Madras. But the invitations were issued to most of the Officers at Bangalore; to the 14th Hussars, to Her Majesty's 67th Regiment, to the Sappers and Miners, to the Royal Artillery, to the 36th and 45th Regiments, Native Infantry and Bangalore Volunteers and to the 30th Native Infantry at French Rocks, and they were accepted by all except the 45th. Invitations were also sent to the Planters in Coorg and Manjarabad and to all the European Officers employed in the several Departments of the local Administration. The attendance of the latter, as in the case of the native officials had to be regulated so as to secure representative men from all Departments, and from all the Divisions without inconvenience to public business. Horse carriages were posted for bringing and taking back all the guests invited from Bangalore, 50 pairs of horses and carriages having been engaged for the purpose from Taylor & Co. of Madras, in addition to the Palace Horses.

Four carriages ran each day from the 31st May for three days. The guests numbered nearly a hundred and were accommodated in a large camp of tents pitched in the Residency compound, as well as in the Residency. The weather was especially favorable for out-door recreations such as cricket and lawn tennis which engaged the guests during the day. At 7 P. M. on the 3rd they were invited to witness the marriage festivities in the Palace. The arrangements were the same as on the first day. The illuminations set off the decorations inside and outside the Palace to great advantage.

The guests then proceeded to the Jagunmohan Bungalow, where dinner was provided, and where His Highness the Maharaja and his relations and the leading native gentlemen afterwards joined them. His Highness proposed Her Majesty's health, which was acknowledged by Mr. Gordon, who proposed the health of the Maharani, His Highness and his bride. The festivities of the day were wound up with a display of fire-works by Mr. Price of Calcutta, which were considered good.

23. The next morning there was a Review of the 30th Native Infantry from the French Rocks and of the Mysore Silhadar Horse who had been summoned to Mysore in large numbers for the occasion; and at 5 in the evening the Maharaja held a Durbar in the gallery over the main entrance of the Palace, where the European and Native guests were introduced to him. The Silhadars, the Infantry, the Spearsmen and others were drawn up in the Square below, and there was wrestling, sword exercise, and other athletic feats as usual in the Dasara festivals.

There was a Dinner and Ball afterwards at the Residency.

24. The Grand Procession, which was to have started at 9 o'clock, was delayed by an unfortunate accident. The Grand Arch of tranparencies at the entrance of the outer court-yard, which had stood well the heavy rains and winds so many days, suddenly took fire; the fire was promptly put down and the arch entirely removed without spoiling the effect of the other decorations. Unfortunately a Balay peon, who allowed his zeal to out-run his discretion, was caught under a falling beam and died shortly after.

25. The Procession started from the Palace a little after 10 P. M. His Highness was seated in the Gold Ambari on a magnificent elephant and was attended on foot by his relations and native gentlemen. The Procession was formed in the same manner as usual during the Annual Dasara festivals. Elephants richly caparisoned and surmounted with howdas and carrying the State Flag, led the procession. These were followed by troops of Silhadar horses and these again by a company of Barr Sepoys, behind whom were arranged the bearers of Insignias and other paraphernalia of State, accompanied by the English Band and other music. The rear of the Procession was similarly brought up by bodies of Silhadar horses and elephants. The whole length of the cavalcade was lined on both sides by Silhladar horses and Bala peons carrying long spears mounted with flags, which had a picturesque effect in the torch-light with which the procession was profusely illuminated.

26. The Procession after leaving the Fort proceeded through the main street of the town under arches and pandals erected by the towns-people for the occasion. There was a general illumination of the town, some of the illuminations being particularly good. The Procession passed on its return through the Camp of the English guests at the Residency where His Highness was loudly cheered, and reached the Palace at about 1 A.M.

27. The English guests returned to Bangalore on the next and the following days. Such a large gathering of them to honor the occasion gave great satisfaction to the Maharaja and the Maharani, these hospitalities, for which the Mysore Palace was distinguished during the life-time of H. H. the late Maharaja, having latterly been less frequent owing to the minority of the Maharaja.

28. On the night of the 5th there was another display of fire-works for native ladies at the Jaggan Mohan Bungalow. Their Highnesses the Maharanis and the Maharaja were present. These works were by the native workmen of the Palace and by a native from Bangalore, and were considered nearly as good as the previous display. On the night of the 7th the Maharaja and the Bride passed in procession through the streets of the Fort.

29. The native guests were separately entertained according to their castes, and an entertainment was also given to the Eurasian community in the Station.

30. On the 5th and the following days, Killuts were presented to all the invited native guests, to the Ursus, the Native Military Officers, and the Officers of His Highness' Household. Nearly 600 Killuts were thus given, and 300 more were distributed to Ursu and other native ladies by Her Highness the Maharani.

31. To mark this auspicious occasion with an act of grace, the Chief Commissioner ordered the release of a certain proportion of prisoners in the Jail, those who were driven by the recent Famine to petty acts of theft being chiefly selected for the purpose.—prisoners were thus set at liberty.

32. In conclusion, it may be interesting to note that the bride's family is almost the only one in Mysore which can claim Royal blood. The bride is the direct lineal descendant in the female line from Chicka Krishnaraj Udyar, the *de facto* ruler of the country before Hyder's coming to power. The bride has just completed her 12th year of age. The Maharaja has entered upon his 16th year.

Chicka Krishnaraj Udyar
|
Daughter
|
Son, Thoshekana Siddaraj Urs
|
Daughter
|
Daughter
|
Son, Narasay Urs
|
Daughter, Kempajammanee, married Chamarajendra Udyar on 26th May 1878.

33. It is only necessary to add that the arrangements connected with the marriage received the consideration of the Chief Commissioner and were determined by him beforehand. He arrived at Mysore a month before the marriage to lay down the programme, and after a short absence, returned again and was present during the whole of the marriage festivities. It is a matter for congratulation that the event passed off without a single mishap of consequence or any cause for dissatisfaction. In a matter involving such numerous and complicated arrangements, with so many risks of accident and such numbers to please, one may well be prepared for short comings. But excepting some captious criticism in the local papers, actuated by dissatisfaction in a personal matter in which it was impossible that the Palace could make concessions to them, it may be mentioned that the public in general were well pleased with all that was done. Her Highness the Maharani, who took a deep interest in all the festivities and was most solicitous to please all, has, the Chief Commissioner is aware, repeatedly expressed her great satisfaction with all the arrangements.

34. A complete statement, with details of all the expenditure incurred in connection with the marriage, is appended.

Mysore.
July 1878.

"Copy"

(Sd). K. SHESHADRI IYER,

Officiating Controller of
H. H. the Maharaja's Household.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Mysore, dated 25th January 1879.

Statement of Expenditure incurred in connection with the Marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

	Heads of charges.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
I	Religious Ceremonies	6,818	11	3
II	Jewellery and cloths for His Highness and Bride ..	8,924	1	5
III	Purchases and repairs of Furniture	55,941	11	8
IV	Entertainment	31,740	10	11
V	Khilluts and presents	30,308	11	0
VI	Charities to the poor	28,185	8	9
VII	Musicians, &c.	3,165	8	10
VIII	Pandals and Ornamentation	18,072	0	11
IX	Fire-works	13,007	11	8
X	Illumination	10,638	12	1
XI	Hire of Horses, Carriages, &c.	14,257	5	0
XII	Miscellaneous	13,343	8	2
	Total .	2,34,404	5	8

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Mysore, 25th January 1879.

(Sd.) K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Officiating Controller of His Highness the Maharaja's Household.

Subt to Secty (5)

A file of papers regarding the release of prisoners on the occasion of the marriage of H. H. the late Maharaja in 1878, is submitted.

The principles upon which the releases were sanctioned are described in the Secty's letter to the Jud! Comm^r^ No. 871 / J. 13 d: 7th May 1878.

9/5/1900

6

Strictly confidential and
very urgent.

P+C
1-99

Official Memorandum.

No

Dated, Camp Mysore.

In view of the approaching marriage

~~purpose~~

~~As Govt of Mysore feel sure~~

~~& which the approaching marriage~~

~~As one of the Ceremonies~~

~~for celebrating the auspicious occasion~~ of the marriage of His Highness Sri Krishnaraj Wodayar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore,

on the 6th of June 1900

the Govt propose to ~~grant~~ direct, as an act of clemency, the release of a certain number of Convicts ~~Prisoners in the~~ Confined in the ~~Jails of the~~ Prisons of the State, the Selection being made in accordance with the following instructions

~~It~~ is under contemplation to grant on 6th June 1900 certain releases ~~and remissions~~ to the Prisoners in the Mysore State.

2. It is proposed to release Prisoners belonging to the following

following classes:

I General Offenders

II Female Prisoners.

~~III Convict Prisoners.~~

3. - As regards class I; 10 per cent of all Prisoners under confinement are to be released on 6th June, the number being spread as evenly as possible over all localities in the State. In making the Selection - the following Prisoners should be excluded from consider-ation:-

(a) those whose conduct in Jail has been bad and turbulent;

(b) those whose original offences were of a kind to make them permanently dangerous to Society or public order; should they be restored to liberty, and those whose release would be likely, looking to the

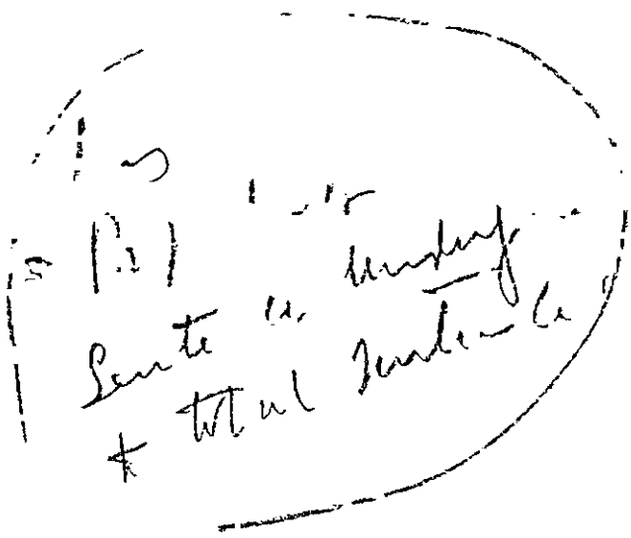
crimes of which they were convicted, to give rise to a renewal of blood feuds. &c.;

(C) professional and habitual criminals and Prisoners convicted more than twice.

4. The 10 per cent should be selected as far as possible from the following classes:-

1st Those who have generally borne a good character but were led under a sudden impulse to commit crimes such as riot, affray, assault, or culpable homicide in a moment of anger. Also women who have committed infanticide to hide their shame and generally speaking, those whose crimes were committed under circumstances which would greatly extenuate their guilt.

2d Those who committed the crimes for which they are



undergoing imprisonment at an early age and without the display of any Special depravity, in fact, those who erred more from ignorance than from Conscious wrong-doing.

3rd Those whose crimes were of a grave character but which have been expiated to Some extent by long imprisonment with good behaviour.

Note: The Persons to be released by ordinary efflux of time on the 6th June are not to be included in the 10 per cent.

5. ~~In addition to the 10 per cent mentioned above~~, the following releases ~~and remissions~~ are to be granted ~~but only~~ to well-Conducted Convicts, ~~and under no circumstances~~ to those who ~~have~~ been more than twice Convicted or to those who ~~have~~ been Committed

undergoing imprisonment at an early age and without the display of any special depravity, in fact, those who erred more from ignorance than from Conscious wrong-doing.

3rd Those whose crimes were of a grave character but which have been expiated to some extent by long imprisonment with good behaviour.

Note! 1 & 2 in making up the 10 per cent persons to be released by ordinary efflux of time on the 6th June are not to be included in the 10 per cent.

5. ~~In addition to the 10 per cent mentioned above~~, the following releases ~~and remissions~~ will be given in any case are to be granted but only to well-Conducted Convicts, ~~and under no circumstances~~ but to those who have been more than twice Convicted or to those who have been Committed

6. As regards class II, the release of all female prisoners whose offences were not of a serious character is proposed to be ordered.

7. Separate instructions will hereafter be issued as regards Class III

8. Prisoners under sentence of 30 days' imprisonment and less are confined in the District and Taluk lock-ups, while all other prisoners are confined in the Bangalore Central Jail and in the Bellary and Shemoga Jails.

9. In the case of short term prisoners to be released on 6th June 1900 under clause (a) of para 2 above, the submission of lists to Government before release is likely to be attended with some difficulty and will not therefore be insisted upon. ~~The rule may be given effect to after June or soon~~ ~~that be that be~~ received from Govt. A Consolidated

of Such prisoners released in all

list ~~for all~~ the Lock-ups in each District being Submitted as early after the 6th June 1900 as may be practicable.

~~As regards~~ In the case of Prisoners ~~in the Central Jail and the Jails at Myaree and Shimoga~~ the Inspector General of Prisons will be good enough to cause a list to be carefully prepared in the accompanying form and to Submit the Same confidentially for the orders of Govt on or before the 25th Instant. ~~The Inspector General of Prisons~~ He will further furnish at the Same time to every ~~Magistrate of~~ District Magistrate an extract from the Said list containing particulars of the Prisoners of his District whom it is proposed to release on 6th June and the District Magistrate will, after careful Scrutiny Submit to Govt by the 31st Instant any

Suggestions he may wish to offer on the Inspector General's recommendations. In making the selection, the Inspector General will be guided by the instructions given above ~~and by the precedent of 1897~~ (~~Drummond jubilee~~) and in all doubtful cases he will (and to save time the Superintendents of the Central Jail and the Mysore and Shimoga Jails may themselves directly) seek the advice and suggestions of the Magistrate of the District, or of the Courts or Magistrates by whom the prisoners concerned were convicted. The [illegible] will [illegible]

III. Separate lists for the Central Jail and the Mysore and Shimoga Jails, of remissions to be granted under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of para 5 above should be submitted by the Inspector General of Prisons for the orders of Govt on or before the 31st May 1900.

[illegible] a copy of the list in the Register of the [illegible] Place of [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] (being favored on or before the [illegible] [illegible] of the Chief Court [illegible] or otherwise of

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with 3 spare copies for Communication to Supt^ts of Jails with necessary instructions -

~~12.~~ A copy of this Memorandum will be forwarded for the information ~~and guidance~~ of the Inspector General of Prisons and of the Magistrates of Districts

~~13~~ The orders of Govt sanctioning the releases ~~and remissions or recommendations made under paras 10 and 11 above~~ recommended and prescribing the ~~formal~~ procedure to be followed in announcing & giving effect to the same ~~such releases and remissions and to releases under para 6 above~~ will be Communicated to the Officers Concerned in due time before the 6th June 1900.

By Order

C

11/5/00

Secretary

(7)

Strictly Confidential and Very Urgent.

No. 138/96

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Dated, Camp Mysore, 14th May 1900.

Release of Prisoners.

In honor of the approaching marriage of His Highness Sri Krishnaraj Wodayar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, the Government propose to direct, as an act of clemency, the release, on the 6th of June 1900, of a certain number of convicts confined in the Prisons of the State, the selection being made in accordance with the following instructions.

2. *Short term Prisoners*.—All persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less who may have worked out half of their sentence on or before the 6th June, may be released on that date. This release will be granted only to well-conducted convicts, and under no circumstances to those who have been more than twice convicted or to those who have been committed to Jail as security for keeping the peace or those whose premature release is deemed to be seriously inexpedient.

3. *Other Prisoners*.—In addition to the above, 10 per cent of all prisoners under confinement are to be released on 6th June, the number being spread as evenly as possible over all localities in the State. In making the selection, the following prisoners should be excluded from consideration:—

(*a*) Those whose conduct in Jail has been bad and turbulent;

(*b*) Those whose original offences were of a kind to make them permanently dangerous to society or public order, should they be restored to liberty, and those whose release would be likely, looking to the crimes of which they were convicted, to give rise to a renewal of blood feuds &c.;

(*c*) Professional and habitual criminals and prisoners convicted more than twice.

4. The 10 per cent should be selected as far as possible from the following classes:—

1st. Those who have generally borne a good character but were led under a sudden impulse to commit crimes such as riot, affray, assault or culpable homicide in a moment of anger. Also women who have committed infanticide to hide their shame, and generally speaking, those whose crimes were committed under circumstances which would greatly extenuate their guilt.

2nd. Those who committed the crimes for which they are undergoing imprisonment at an early age and without the display of any special depravity, in fact, those who erred more from ignorance than from conscious wrong-doing.

3rd. Those whose crimes were of a grave character but which have been piated to some extent by long imprisonment with good behaviour.

Note—(*a*) In making the selection, the proportion of sentence undergone to total sentence should be taken into consideration.

(*b*). Persons to be released by ordinary efflux of time on the 6th June are not to be included in the 10 per cent.

5. In the case of short term prisoners to be released on the 6th June 1900 under para 2 above, the submission of lists to Government before release is likely to be attended with some difficulty and will not therefore be insisted upon. A consolidated list of such prisoners released in all the lock-ups in each District and in each of the Jails at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, should be submitted as early after the 6th June 1900 as may be practicable.

6. In the case of other prisoners to be released under paras 3 and 4, the Inspector General of Prisons will be good enough to cause a list to be carefully prepared in the accompanying form and to submit the same confidentially for the orders of Government on or before the 25th instant. He will further furnish at the same time to every District Magistrate an extract from the said list containing particulars of the prisoners of his District whom it is proposed to release on the 6th June and the District Magistrate will, after careful scrutiny, submit to Government by the 31st instant any suggestions he may wish to offer on the Inspector General's recommendations. In making the selection, the Inspector General will be guided by the instructions given above, and in all doubtful cases he will (and to save time the Superintendents of the Central Jail and the Mysore and Shimoga Jails may themselves directly) seek the advice and suggestions of the Magistrate of the District or of the Courts or Magistrates by whom the prisoners concerned were convicted. The Inspector General will also simultaneously forward a copy of the list to the Registrar of the Chief Court who will place it before the Chief Judge with a view to the Government being favored on or before the 31st May with the opinion of the Chief Court as to the desirability or otherwise of the releases recommended either generally or in individual cases.

7. A copy of this memorandum will be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court for the information of the Judges Chief Court, the Inspector* General of Prisons and the Magistrates of Districts.

*With 3 spare copies for communication to the Superintendents of Jails with necessary instructions.

8. The orders of Government sanctioning the releases recommended and prescribing the procedure to be followed in announcing and giving effect to the same, will be communicated to the offiers concerned in due time before the 6th June 1900.

By Order,

C. SREENIVASAIENGAR,

Secretary to Government

General and Rev. Departments.

List showing the names &c., of prisoners recommended to be released from the Jails in the Mysore State on the 6th of June 1900 in honor of the marriage of His Highness Sri Krishnaraj Wodaya Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

Number.	Register No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Offence of which convicted.	Court by which sentenced.	Date of sentence	Period of sentence.	Date on which sentence will expire.	Period remaining.	Remarks.
		Bangalore Central Jail—											
1													
2													
3													
4 and so on													
		Mysore Jail—											
1													
2													
3													
4 and so on													
		Shimoga Jail—											
1													
2													
3													
4 and so on													

[illegible] Quicksilver
claim filed the favour
[illegible]

Dewan sir

This is very urgent
Obtain Council's approval
Quicksilver Royalty Claim
by sending a copy to
each Councillor and
then give effect. This
will obviate the neces-
-sity of the list passing
being submitted for
the sanction of Council.

C
11/5/00

Noted & Recd. G. Dn. for
favour of early approval

C.
12/5/00

Approved
Mayadhar Rao
12/5/1900

List showing the names &c., of prisoners recommended to be released from the Jails in the Mysore State on the 6th of June 1900 in honor of the marriage of His Highness Sri Krishnaraj Wodayar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

Number.	Register No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Offence of which convicted.	Court by which sentenced.	Date of sentence	Period of sentence.	Date on which sentence will expire.	Period remaining.	Remarks.
		Banjalore Central Jail—											
1													
2													
3													
4 and so on													
		Mysore Jail—											
2													
3													
4 and so on													
		Shimoga Jail—											
1													
2													
3													
4 and so on													

(95½)

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore.

Order :- Camp No. 84-93.

Dated Mysore 4th June 1900.

Her Highness the Maharani Regent has been pleased to direct as an act of clemency that the following prisoners be released on Wednesday the 6th of June 1900. in honor of the marriage of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar, Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

From the Bangalore Central Jail

Prisoners named in List A.

From the Mysore Jail.

Prisoners named in List B.

From the Shimoga Jail

Prisoners named in List C

2. Her Highness is further pleased t

direct

direct that all persons sentenced by Criminal Courts in the State to imprisonment for one month or less, and who may have worked out half of their sentence on or before the 6th June 1900, be also released on that date. This release will only be granted to well conducted Convicts; and under no circumstances to those who more than twice convicted or to those who have been have been committed to Jail as Security for keeping the peace or to those whose premature release is deemed to be seriously inexpedient. A Consolidated list of such prisoners released in all the Lockups in Each District and in each of the Jails at Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga should be submitted for the information of Government as Early after the 6th June 1900 as may be practicable

3. The Superintendent of the Central Jail will proceed to the Central Jail at Bangalore at 11 A.M. of the 6th June 1900. assemble the prisoners ordered to be released therefrom, explain to them the auspicious

auspicious event in honor of which Her Highness has been pleased to grant them releases, exhort them to lead a life of peace and order in the future, and then cause the releases to be given effect to.

4. As soon as possible after the celebration of the ever marriage rites at Mysore the District Magistrate accompanied by the Superintendent of the Mysore Jail will proceed to the Mysore Jail and cause the Prisoners as per List B to be released observing the procedure prescribed in para 3 above.

5. The District Magistrate or in his absence the Senior Assistant Commissioner Magistrate at Shimoga will proceed to the Shimoga Jail on the day and at the hour named in para 3 and announce and give effect to the releases therein in the manner mentioned in that para.

6. The prisoners in District and other Lockups will be released as directed above by the Senior Magisterial Officer present or by the officer in charge

To The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.
The District Magistrate shall distribute the Registrar of the High Court

Signed N. Srinivasachar
Secretary

To The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore
" District Magistrates of all Districts
" Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore
with Copies of lists A, B etc.

List A

Showing the prisoners to be released from Bangalore Central Jail on 6th June 1900.

Serial No	Register No	Name of Convict
1.	449	Mohamed Silaman
2.	448	Abdul Salam
3.	446	Chendu.
4.	421	Hajam Venkatramana
5.	399	Narasimiah
6.	1115 5-11	Nadipanna
7.	769.	Ponnusamy
8.	1523.	Kalayya
9.	4105.	Pampayya
10.	5225.	Linga
11	5381	Paradesi T
12.	5487	Kare. Bhande
13.	533.	Venkata
14.	3048.	Lakka
15.	3839	Bharma
16.	986.	Malla
17.	4944	Manja

* Temporarily transferred to the Mysore gaol on 6. May 1900

Serial No.	Register No.	Name of Convict
18.	1424	Munigo
19.	1426.	Ganga
20	4565.	Kala
21.	1279	Hyath Khan
22.	1399	K. Basava
23.	1077	Gopala
24	1247	Lalu Miya
25.	1906	Puttamma
26.	1444	Nanjunda
27.	4712	Muni Sami
28.	8406	Abdul Karim
29	1162	Shimma
30.	1434	Timoy Hamma
31.	5548	Munigadu
32	1276	Made
33	9998	Narasamma
34	9994	Thenni
35	2024	Akke
36	6840	Mutha
37	7147	Lantappa

Serial No.	Register No.	Name of Convict
38.	7722	Thammiayya
39.	7723.	Thamappa
40.	7408.	Ibrahim.
41	7725	Kariya
42.	7840	Venkata.
43.	7711	Hanumantha
44.	7724	Badiya alias Thimmegowda
45.	7617	Linga
46.	8839	Mariya
47.	8841	Thammaveera
48.	7386.	Lakki
49	7387	Venkataraja
50.	750	Thalavricha
51.	5075	Pirth.
52	1540	Linge Gowda
53.	8565	Jakruddin.
54.	494	Bora
55.	495.	Venkata
56.	524.	Hulbenki.

List B.

Showing the prisoners to be released from Mysore Jail on the 6th June 1900.

Serial No.	Register No.	Name of Convict.
1.	3007.	Nanjunda
2.	3196.	Adday Erauna
3.	3652	Bhooty Basava
4	3653	Kale Gowda
5.	3654	Mallaiya
6.	4350.	Kudure Thimma
7.	4483.	Thelwa
8.	4486.	Poot alias Vishalanta
9.	4557.	Kosari Thimabi
10.	4558.	Bakka
11.	4559	Thimma
12.	4570.	Divan
13.	4654	Hulega
14.	4667.	Kariya
15.	4697	Lakshman Singh
16.	4828.	Rachi
17.	4255	Kallamma
18.	4831.	Huchi
19.	5022.	Thelwa
Add	449	Mohamed Gillaman

of the Bangalore Central Jail temporarily transferred on 6

List C

Showing the prisoners to be released from Shemoga Jail on the 6th June 1900.

Serial No.	Register No.	Name of Convict
1	337	Venkatamma
2.	352	Ejid Hussain
3.	404	Pilla
4.	431	Mutha
5.	435	Puth